Directorate of
Intelligence

Secret
NOFORN-NOCONTRACT-

(14)

[redacted] B3

Terrorism Review [redacted] b (3)

21 April 1988

Approved for Release
Date JUN 1999

Secret
[redacted] b (3)

Copy 493

Warning Page Deleted
B-3

Terrorism Review (U)

21 April 1988

1	Focus: Potential Terrorist Reaction to US Measures in Panama [redacted] B3
3	Highlights [redacted] B3 *Counterterrorist Center*
7	Colonel Hawari and His Terrorist Apparatus [redacted] B3
13	East Germany: Terrorist and Guerrilla Training (U) [redacted] B3
17	Peru: Sendero Luminoso in Europe [redacted] B3
21	The Terrorism Diary for June [redacted] B3 *Counterterrorist Center*
25	Chronology of Terrorism—1988 [redacted] B3 *Counterterrorist Center*

This review is published biweekly by the Directorate of Intelligence. Other elements of the CIA as well as other agencies of the US Intelligence Community are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor [redacted] B3

Reverse Blank

Terrorism Review [redacted] b (3)

21 April 1988

Focus

Potential Terrorist Reaction to US Measures in Panama [redacted] b (3)

A sharp deterioration of the political and economic situation in Panama or a US military action would be likely to provoke terrorist attacks against US interests from Panamanian radicals as well as from leftist groups elsewhere in Latin America. Thus far, however, Panamanian defense chief Noriega and the General Staff have prevented any action against US installations, and leftist reactions elsewhere have been limited. [redacted] b (3)

Although the potential remains for concerted anti-US violence in Panama, the leadership has acted to restrain the radicals. Wishing to avoid giving the United States a pretext for military intervention, Noriega has prevented anti-US actions by his leftist supporters—especially the radical Tendencia faction of the dominant party, which is urging retaliation for US support of regime opponents. Noriega has thus far allowed only planned demonstrations outside the US Embassy. [redacted] b (3)

Panamanian radical groups probably lack sufficient support and organization to carry out a widespread terrorist campaign. Panama's small number of radical leftists, already co-opted by the military, have lost much of their militancy and their ability to act independently. [redacted] B1, B3

The Noriega regime would be extremely reluctant to support Panamanian radicals or to use civilian defense units to attack US targets. Noriega and the military are reluctant to arm civilians, fearing that paramilitary units might act independently and provoke an incident. [redacted] B1, B3

The military is forming civilian defense groups for the contingency of US military action. We doubt that Noriega will provide a significant amount of arms to these groups or that he plans to use them for attacks against US facilities. [redacted] b (3)

Despite Noriega's efforts to avoid risking a confrontation with US troops, in the face of a major augmentation of US troop strength in Panama, Noriega probably would be increasingly pressured by Tendencia and other groups to provide arms and to permit anti-US violence. Hoping he can survive US economic and political pressure, Noriega, in our view, would consider unleashing his radical supporters to attack selective US targets only as a last resort. Nonetheless, a further deterioration of the political and economic situation or US military action could cause

an outbreak of widespread unrest, leaving Noriega unwilling or unable to control his leftist supporters. The likelihood of violence against the 55,000 US citizens in Panama would then increase significantly. [redacted] b (3)

Other Reactions in Latin America

Leftists elsewhere in Latin America have reacted to the Panama crisis by staging demonstrations or small-scale attacks on US interests. The Panama crisis is of singular importance for these groups, who see it as a major element in Washington's policy of domination over Latin America. Demonstrations against US policy in Central America have occurred recently at US diplomatic installations in Chile, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Mexico. Terrorist response has been centered in Colombia and Chile. In those countries, a low level of anti-US violence has prevailed since well before the development of the Panama crisis. The following incidents in late March are representative of the terrorist activity that leftists thus far have linked to US policy toward Panama:

B1, b3

[redacted]

- The National Liberation Army (ELN) bombed the US-affiliated International Bank in Bogota, injuring four persons. ELN claimed the attack was to protest US intervention in Central America, and Panama in particular.
- In Santiago, Chile, a US-affiliated bank was bombed.

B1, b3

[redacted]

Although the level of anti-US terrorist activity in Latin America has not significantly increased as a result of US policy toward Panama, US military intervention would probably bring an increase in the level of attacks against US interests in Latin America. [redacted] b (3)

[redacted] b (3)

Highlights (U)

Significant Developments

Western Europe

[redacted]

B1, B3

West Germany

TWA Hijacker To Be Tried in Youth Court

West German officials on 12 April announced that TWA Flight 847 hijacker Muhammad Hammadi will be tried in a juvenile court—a decision that will delay the trial and probably will result in a lighter sentence. The Frankfurt state court cited the possibility that Hammadi may have begun planning the hijacking before his 21st birthday—although he had turned 21 two days before the hijacking

on 27 June 1985—to justify turning the case over to the youth court. The decision means Hammadi's trial, which had been scheduled to begin in May, will be postponed for months—possibly to the end of the year—while the juvenile court studies the case files. B3

Hammadi, who was charged with murder, hostage-taking, and other crimes related to the hijacking in February, originally faced a possible life sentence; if convicted as a juvenile, his maximum sentence will probably be less severe.

b1, b3

[redacted]

Middle East

Egypt

Survivors of the Fire Stand Trial

On 2 April, 33 members of the Egyptian Islamic fundamentalist terrorist group Survivors of the Fire went on trial in Cairo. The defendants were charged with attempting to assassinate two former Interior Ministers and an Egyptian journalist in three separate attacks during 1987. Members of the group were also accused of wounding several bystanders during the attacks and of killing a member of the special antiterrorist forces while resisting arrest. Authorities requested the death penalty for 15 defendants and hard-labor sentences for the others. B3

Libya

B1, b3

[redacted]

B1, b3

Latin America

Colombia

Increasing Violence

President Barco's inability to curb rising insurgent and drug trafficker violence has highlighted his government's weakness. The frequency of urban terrorism is increasing, and intensified rebel attacks since the March mayoral elections—in

which rebel-backed candidates made an unexpectedly poor showing—are undermining military and police morale in rural areas. Independent military actions against major traffickers could further weaken Barco's authority and trigger more reprisals by the drug mafia. [redacted] (3)

South/East Asia

Pakistan

Arms Depot Explosion

At least 100 persons were killed and over 1,000 wounded on 10 April when a series of explosions at an ammunition storage site located between Rawalpindi and Islamabad launched a barrage of missiles and rockets on area populations. The explosions lasted approximately two hours and reached as far as the capital, 8 kilometers away, setting off widespread panic. One round hit the commissary on the US Embassy compound, but there were no US casualties. The cause of the initial explosion is unknown. [redacted] (3)

B1
b3

[redacted]

Copyrighted material from the

UNKNOWN

has been removed from page(s) 8 11 16

This Material may be viewed in the CIA Reading Room or
requested directly from the copyright holder.

Colonel Hawari and His Terrorist Apparatus [redacted] B3

COPYRIGHT MATERIAL REMOVED

Senior Fatah security official Colonel Hawari (Abdullah 'Abd al-Hamid Labib) heads a special operations apparatus that poses a continuing threat to US and other interests worldwide. His group has been an integral element of Yasir Arafat's Fatah organization since the mid-1980s. Hawari has had a mandate since 1984 for terrorist operations, particularly anti-Syrian actions. [redacted]

b (1) b (3)

[redacted]

Hawari's Role in Fatah

Hawari entered Fatah in the 1970s and rose to a senior security position, owing in part to the close relationship that developed between him and Arafat.

[redacted]

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

Concurrent with its anti-Syrian operations, the Hawari apparatus, in our view, also undertook anti-US terrorist operations, including the bombing of TWA Flight 840 in April 1986 [redacted] b (3)

Hawari also has served as a Fatah liaison to the pro-Iranian Hizballah organization [redacted]

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

Copyrighted material from the

UNKNOWN SOURCE

has been removed from page(s) 8

This Material may be viewed in the CIA Reading Room or requested directly from the copyright holder.

COPYRIGHT MATERIAL REMOVED

b (1) b (3)

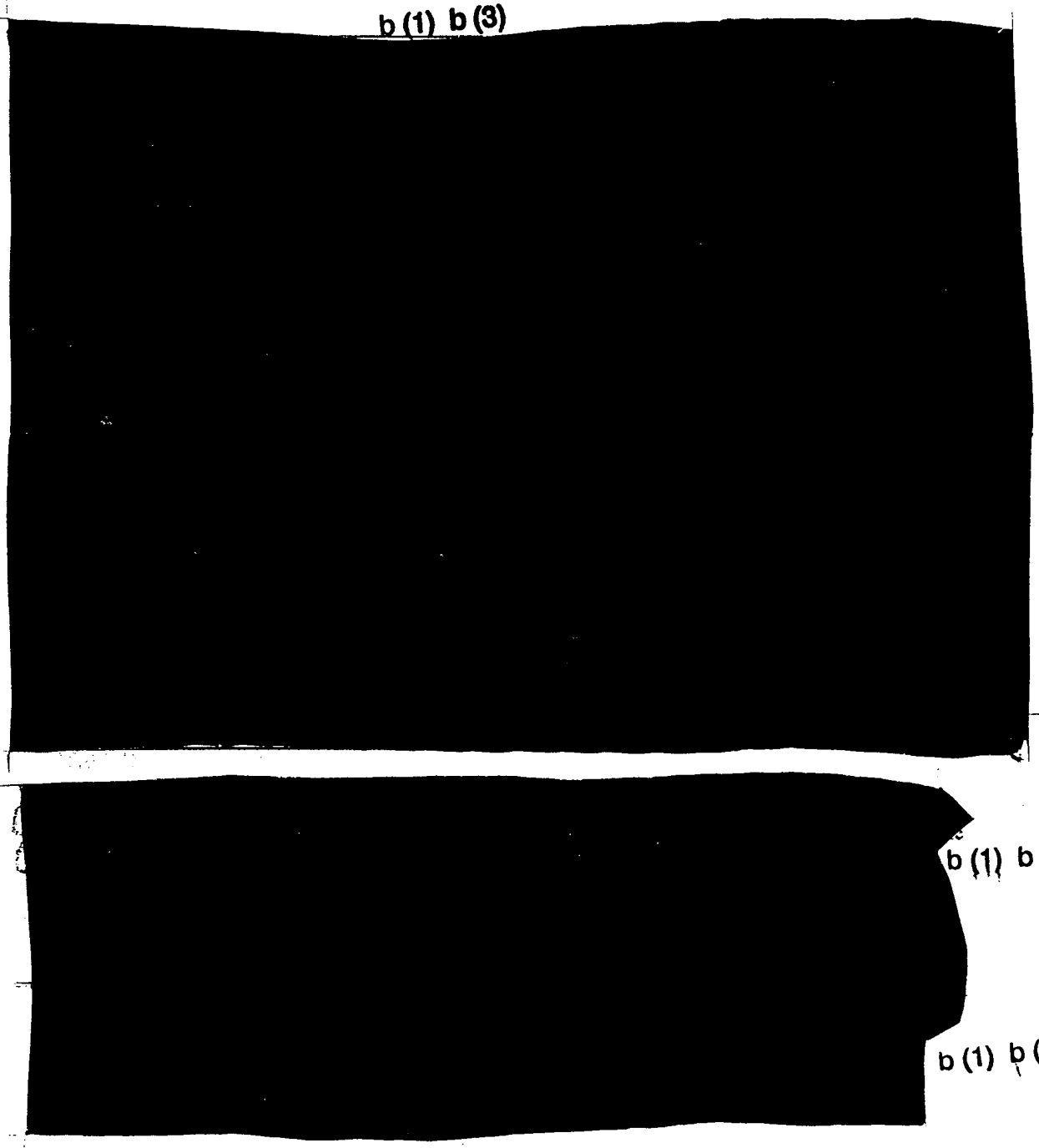
b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

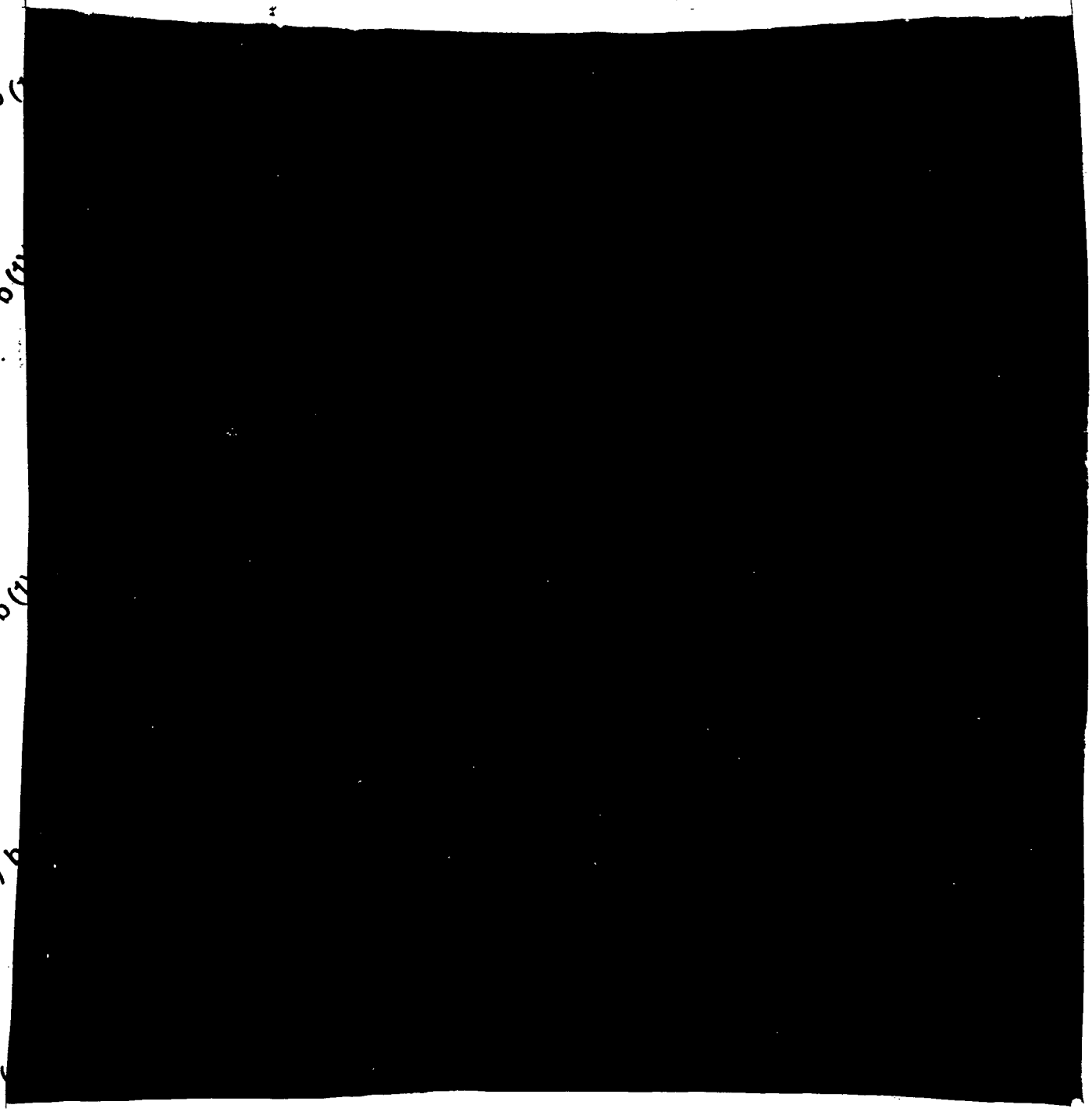


b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

b1, b3



[redacted] b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

b (1) b (3)

Hawari's role within Fatah has now expanded to include activities in Lebanon. Hawari's relationship with Hizballah—a group strongly influenced by Iran, which frequently encourages it to attack US and Western interests—may in the near term result in cooperation on anti-Israeli and anti-Syrian operations staged from Lebanon. A Hawari-Hizballah alliance could have serious long-term implications for terrorism outside the Middle East should the two organizations decide to pool resources and cooperate on terrorist operations worldwide [redacted] b (3)

b (3)

Outlook

Hawari's terrorist apparatus remains a potent threat today, although the group has not been implicated in a terrorist attack since August 1986. [redacted]

East Germany: Terrorist and Guerrilla Training [redacted] b (3)

For many years the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has actively supported Soviet client states and guerrilla groups throughout the Third World by providing them with advisers, financing, and logistic assistance.[1] Members of revolutionary groups with longstanding ties to East Berlin, such as the African National Congress (ANC), the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and various militant Palestinian groups regularly receive military training in East Germany. [redacted] b (3)

[redacted]

[redacted] The East German Communist Party (Socialist Unity Party of Germany, SED) Central Committee departments and probably the GDR intelligence services handle relations with insurgent groups and provide assessments of their prospects to the senior leadership. [redacted]

Fatah Chief Yasir Arafat has had longstanding dealings with East German leader Honecker, and Fatah personnel regularly receive conventional and special operations training in East Germany. Training for Fatah members can last up to three years [redacted]

[redacted]

b1 b3

b1 b3

b1 b3

b1 b3

[redacted]

Special Treatment for the ANC and SWAPO

[redacted] East Germany considers the African National Congress (ANC) and the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) special clients and provides them a broad variety of training opportunities. Members of both groups receive:

- Extensive vocational training, lasting up to three years [redacted] 300 SWAPO members and an unspecified number of ANC personnel were enrolled in technical courses in 1984.
- University education [redacted] 500 Namibians and ANC members attended East German colleges in 1985.
- Extensive medical training, particularly for combat casualties.
- Political training at Socialist Unity Party of Germany cadre schools.

This support is provided free of charge and usually includes transportation to and from East Germany.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Outlook

Incentives for the GDR to maintain ties to radical regimes and revolutionary groups may be diminishing. East Berlin is trying to improve its image in Western countries, including the United States, and may be reviewing its support for explicitly terrorist Palestinian groups, including the ANO, as a result of Western publicity and diplomatic pressure. Despite hardline diplomatic responses to US demarches on terrorism, East German authorities during the past year have sought to ease frictions with the West over the terrorism issue by:

[redacted]

As long as East Berlin's cultivation of Washington and the West remains a major objective, we believe the GDR at a minimum will try to conceal such contacts with terrorists even more carefully. Beyond that, the East German authorities may take other quiet tactical measures such as increasing surveillance of possible terrorists on their soil, denying entry and safehaven in East Germany to well-known terrorists, and further curbing the activities of commercial enterprises suspected of ties to terrorist groups. Nevertheless, we believe such tactical measures to deflect Western criticism and ease frictions are unlikely to affect East Berlin's long-term objectives of eroding Western and US influence in the Third World or to lead to significant reductions in support for radical regimes and groups. [redacted]

[redacted]

Peru: Sendero Luminoso in Europe [redacted] B3

Peru's Sendero Luminoso (SL) appears to be seeking moral and financial support from leftist political and labor groups and university students in Europe. Comprised primarily of Peruvian refugees and students, SL cells in France, Sweden, and elsewhere in Europe manage propaganda campaigns through a number of front organizations. SL also has close contacts with member groups of the European-based Revolutionary Internationalist Movement (RIM)—an organization of about 20 Marxist-Leninist–Maoist groups worldwide. Some acts of terrorism appear to have been carried out in Europe by SL or other groups, probably belonging to RIM, acting on behalf of SL. We continue to believe that SL would resist foreign influences on its actions in Peru, despite the group's contacts in Europe. [redacted] b (3)

[redacted]

B1, B3

[redacted]

B1 B3

SL also promotes its propaganda and maintains connections with radical organizations in Spain and Switzerland. Member groups of the Marxist-Leninist Fighting Union (ULML)—an alliance of several small radical groups—appear to assist SL with propaganda and fundraising in Spain. The Popular Intellectual Movement, which is informally linked to RIM, published a series of pamphlets in support of SL in 1984. SL probably has a small propaganda cell in Zurich, working to broaden contacts with international leftist movements there. In January 1988, the group's support there was demonstrated by a solidarity march sponsored by the Revolutionary Left of Zurich. A wide variety of leftist organizations were present at the solidarity celebration, including the Nicaragua–El Salvador Committee of Zurich, the Palestine Internationalists group, the South Africa Committee, a German women's study group, and several Turkish Communist groups. About 14 organizations were represented, including some unions. [redacted] b (3)

Copyrighted material from the

UNKNOWN SOURCE

has been removed from page(s) 18

This Material may be viewed in the CIA Reading Room or requested directly from the copyright holder.

Secret

COPYRIGHT MATERIAL REMOVED

[redacted]

b1, b3

Terrorism

Several low-level acts of terrorism appear to have been carried out against Peruvian targets in Europe by SL members or sympathizers. The latest of these attacks, in June 1987, apparently were intended to commemorate the first anniversary of the prison killings. In Bonn, an unidentified person threw an incendiary device through a window of the Peruvian Embassy and left behind a red banner stating that the 19 June deaths in Peru would never be forgotten. At about the same time, a small bomb was thrown against the building housing the Peruvian Embassy in Vienna. SL's exploitation of the prison killings may encourage more terrorist actions in Europe on future anniversaries. [redacted] b (3)

Outlook

SL's contacts abroad do not appear to have altered the group's inward-looking strategy of revolution—which precludes external sponsorship, state or otherwise. Nevertheless, its propaganda and public relations program in Europe and its close relationship to RIM groups indicate SL's desire to win the moral support and respect of leftist groups outside Peru. Encouragement and support shown by leftist organizations abroad may strengthen the group's determination to step up its war against the Peruvian Government and increase its desire for public attention. It may seek to gain this attention through more terrorist attacks on high-visibility targets such as US diplomatic and business institutions. Another result of SL activity abroad—particularly its propaganda—may be increased hostile actions by SL sympathizers against Peruvian or perhaps US interests in Europe.

[redacted]

b (3)

The Terrorism Diary for June [redacted] b (3)

Below is a compendium of June dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event. [redacted] b (3)

1 June 1955 — ***Tunisia.*** Victory Day (national day).

1 June 1963 — ***Kenya.*** Madaraka Day (beginning of self-government).

1 June 1972 — ***Cameroon.*** Proclamation of republic.

1 June 1973 — ***Greece.*** Proclamation of republic.

1 June 1976 — ***Palestinians.*** During this month, Syria entered the civil conflict in Lebanon on the side of the Christian Phalange and against the Palestinians and their Muslim allies. In response, Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal renamed his terrorist group (then based in Iraq) the Black June Organization and began attacking Syrian targets.

2 June 1946 — ***Italy.*** National Day (commemorates referendum in which Italian voters chose republican form of government).

2 June 1967 — ***West Germany.*** Leftist student Benno Ohnesorg killed during demonstration in West Berlin. The terrorist group 2 June Movement (remnants of which eventually joined the Red Army Faction [RAF]) takes its name from this incident.

3 June 1982 — ***United Kingdom, Israel, Lebanon.*** Israeli Ambassador shot and critically wounded in London, triggering Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

4 June 1970 — ***Tonga.*** Independence Day.

4 June 1979 — ***Ghana.*** Jerry Rawlings takes power for the first time.

4 June 1982 — ***Israel, Lebanon.*** First Israeli bombing of Beirut.

5 June 1963 — ***Iran.*** National Day of Mourning; Revolution Day; Day of Uprising (commemorates arrest of Ayatollah Khomeini by police under the Shah).

5 June 1965 — ***Honduras.*** Constitutional republic reestablished.

5 June 1967 — ***Middle East.*** Beginning of Six-Day War.

5 June 1975 — ***Middle East.*** Reopening of Suez Canal.

5 June 1977	***Seychelles.*** Liberation Day (overthrow of President Mancham by Albert Rene).
6 June 1982	***Israel, Lebanon.*** Israeli forces invade Lebanon.
6 June 1984	***India.*** Army storms Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.
7 June 1975	***Greece.*** Republic constitution adopted.
7 June 1982	***Chad.*** Hissene Habre seizes N'Djamena.
8 June	***United Kingdom.*** Queen Elizabeth II's birthday (national day).
8 June 1967	***Palestinians.*** Founding of Palestinian terrorist group Sa'iqa (Thunderbolt).
9 June 1965	***Oman.*** Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) begins armed struggle.
9 June 1969	***Sudan.*** Proclamation of southern autonomy.
9 June 1983	***South Africa.*** Three African National Congress (ANC) terrorists hanged.
10 June	***Portugal.*** Portugal Day.
10 June 1829	***Argentina.*** Malvinas Day (date from which Argentina claims sovereignty over Falklands).
11 June 1970	***Libya.*** Evacuation Day (transfer of US bases).
12 June 1898	***Philippines.*** Independence Day (proclamation of republic).
12 June 1948	***Hungary.*** Founding of Socialist Workers' Party.
13 June 1974	***North Yemen.*** Coup by Col. Ibrahim al-Hamidi (accession of Second Corrective Movement).
14 June 1975	***El Salvador.*** Founding of Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN).
14 June 1982	***Argentina, United Kingdom.*** Argentina's surrender ends Falklands conflict.
14 June 1985	***United States, Greece, Lebanon.*** TWA jet hijacked from Athens. After several trips between Beirut and Algiers, it remained in Beirut after 16 June. One US serviceman killed; all other passengers and crew eventually freed unharmed.
15 June 1960	***Japan, United States.*** Signing of Japan-US Security Treaty. Violent protests by leftist opponents of the treaty were common on this date through the 1960s.
15 June 1979	***El Salvador.*** Communist Party, under Soviet and Cuban pressure, adopts policy of armed struggle; its fighting elements are called Armed Forces of Liberation.

16 June 1976	***South Africa.*** Riots in Soweto.
17 June 1944	***Iceland.*** Independence Day (anniversary of establishment of republic).
17 June 1953	***East and West Germany.*** Berlin uprising.
17 June 1983	***France.*** Mysterious disappearance of Corsican separatist leader Guy Orsoni.
18 June 1953	***Egypt.*** Evacuation Day (anniversary of proclamation of republic).
19 June 1961	***Kuwait.*** Independence Day.
19 June 1965	***Algeria.*** Revolutionary Recovery Day (overthrow of Ben Bella).
19 June 1985	***El Salvador.*** Killing of six US citizens in Zona Rosa section of San Salvador by urban commandos of the Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC).
22 June 1969	***South Yemen.*** Coup by National Liberation Front.
23 June	***Luxembourg.*** National Day.
23 June 1985	***India, Canada.*** Air India 747 downed by probable bomb over North Atlantic, killing 329. Sikh extremists based in Canada most likely perpetrators.
	Japan. Bomb explodes in baggage-handling area at Narita airport, killing two employees; believed connected to bombing of Indian airliner over North Atlantic on same night.
24 June	***Spain.*** King's Day.
25 June 1950	***North and South Korea.*** North Korea invades South Korea, beginning Korean war.
25 June 1964	***Mozambique.*** Founding of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.
25 June 1975	***Mozambique.*** Independence Day.
26 June 1955	***South Africa.*** African National Congress adopts political manifesto.
26 June 1960	***Madagascar.*** Independence Day.
	Somalia. Independence Day (northern region).
27 June 1975	***France.*** International terrorist "Carlos" (Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, a Venezuelan) surfaces, killing two policemen in Paris.

27 June 1977 — *Djibouti.* Independence Day.

27 June 1981 — *Iran.* Bombing of legislature kills Prime Minister Beheshti and 70 others.

29 June 1976 — *Seychelles.* Independence Day.

30 June 1960 — *Zaire.* Independence Day.

[redacted] b (3)

Chronology of Terrorism—1988 b (3)

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists or the use of terrorist tactics. These events have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included. b (3)

6 February

Bangladesh: Two bombs explode outside court building in Dhaka, injuring several people. The attack is another in the campaign to oust President Ershad. There have been no claims of responsibility. b (3)

20 February

India: Terrorists detonate bombs at four district courts in the Punjab, killing at least eight persons. The Sikh terrorist group Babbar Khalsa has claimed responsibility for the bombings. b (3)

23 February

Spain: Authorities arrest three Red Brigades suspects in Barcelona. They were wanted under an international warrant for armed robbery in Italy and also for using fake identity papers in Spain. b (3)

25 February

Colombia: Members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) kidnap two mayors of Huila Province. They were released on 2 March.

27 February

Peru: Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists with machineguns kill a judge and a local official from Incaracay. b (3)

28 February

Colombia: Members of the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinator attack Quinchia, Risaralda Department, wounding one civilian. When army troops approached the town, the perpetrators—mostly Peoples Liberation Army (EPL) guerrillas—fled, leaving metal devices on the road to impede pursuing military vehicles. b (3)

1 March

Colombia: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas kill eight civilians, including two women and a boy, near Santa Clara in Magdalena Department. b (3)

Colombia: Members of FARC kill an Army noncommissioned officer in Santa Elena, Antioquia Department. The victim was shopping at the time of the assault. b (3)

Spain: Bomb explodes at Finance Ministry offices in eastern town of Castellon, causing damage. No group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

2 March

Colombia: In Antioquia Department, ELN guerrillas kidnap rancher near Boqueron. b (3)

3 March

Colombia: Approximately 30 EPL guerrillas kidnap 100 civilians traveling on three buses near Turbo, Antioquia Department, in an apparent attempt to recruit new members. Shortly afterward, 62 were released; the others were freed during the next few days. b (3)

5 March

Peru: Members of SL attack town in Ayacucho Department, killing seven civilians. The victims were murdered because they would not leave groups opposed to SL. b (3)

6 March

India: Armed assailants kill four persons, including a shopkeeper, in separate incidents in Amritsar, Punjab. No one has claimed responsibility in the incidents.

b (3)

8 March

Colombia: FARC guerrillas receive more than $3,000 ransom for the release of a Venezuelan rancher. b (3)

India: Unidentified gunmen enter residence on outskirts of Amritsar and kill five persons, including a former village headman. In another incident, a farmer, his wife, and nephew were shot and killed in Kapurthala District. No group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

South Africa: Police arrest suspected terrorist and two collaborators at roadblock in Lichtenburg. Officials seized a large number of weapons, including limpet mines, rifles, and Soviet-made grenades. b (3)

West Bank: Palestinian policeman accused of collaboration with the Israelis is killed in Aqbat Jaber camp, near the Jordan border. b (3)

9 March

West Bank: Israeli bus is fired at as it passes Askar Refugee Camp, near Nablus.

b (3)

West Bank: Israeli extremists in Hebron burn Arab bus and engage in rock-throwing battle with local villagers. b (3)

10 March

Colombia: In Bello, Valle de Cauca Department, ELN guerrillas bomb a factory, causing more than $20,000 in damage. b (3)

India: At a school in Deriwal village, Amritsar, Punjab, armed attackers kill three policemen and seriously injure a student. No group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

Israel: Molotov cocktails are hurled in the Talpiyyot industrial zone of Jerusalem. One exploded. [redacted] b (3)

11 March

Chile: Unknown persons attack two police stations in Santiago, injuring a police officer. The perpetrators used automatic weapons and light antiarmor rockets during the attacks. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

El Salvador: Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) terrorists plant bombs in Zona Rosa section of San Salvador. Two vehicle bombs exploded five minutes apart, destroying and damaging several cars. Two street urchins, minding cars for a fee, were injured by flying glass. In 1985, members of an FMLN faction assassinated several persons and four marines in this area. [redacted] b (3)

12 March

Chile: Bombs explode on railroad tracks and at a utility pole in Concepcion, causing considerable damage. In a possibly related incident, unknown persons threw chains across powerlines, causing minor power outages. [redacted] b (3)

Spain: Prison officials intercept book bomb mailed to prison in Ciudad Real. Two days later, authorities discovered another sent to the prison in Zaragoza. The bombs were composed of ammonia and plastic explosives similar to those used in the past by Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA). [redacted] b (3)

13 March

India: Terrorists shoot and kill 11 persons, including a farmer and his family, in four separate incidents in Amritsar. No one has claimed responsibility in the incidents. [redacted] b (3)

West Bank: Molotov cocktail destroys Israeli bus in El-Bireh. In protest, Israeli settlers drove their cars through the village the next day. [redacted] b (3)

West Bank: Molotov cocktails are thrown at Israeli bus in the Tulkarm district and a car in the Qalqilya area. [redacted] b (3)

West Bank: Three firebombs are thrown at Israeli truck near Bi'r Zayt. [redacted] b (3)

West Bank: Firebomb is thrown at Israeli bus near Pesagot, a Jewish settlement outside Ramallah. [redacted] b (3)

Nigeria: Three Saudi education officials, traveling in a diplomatic vehicle, are shot and wounded during attack in Lagos. Terrorists affiliated with Iran are suspected. [redacted] b (3)

14 March

Guatemala: Unknown individuals bomb Brazilian Embassy, causing minor damage. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

South Africa: Police arrest suspected terrorist near Kopfontein border post. Officials confiscated automatic weapons, ammunition, and Soviet-made grenades. b (3)

Spain: Rocket grenades launched from a truck at civil guard family barracks in Llodio, near Bilbao, cause extensive damage and injure at least two guardsmen. ETA claimed responsibility. b (3)

15 March

Colombia: Members of the ELN kidnap two journalists in Bucaramanga. The two reporters and a Canadian employee of Occidental Petroleum, who was kidnaped a year ago, were released on 18 March. b (3)

Lesotho: Suspected South African agent shoots and kills member of African National Congress (ANC) at hospital in Maseru. The victim was recuperating from injuries sustained in late February during a shootout, probably with other South African agents. b (3)

Spain: Book bomb explodes at Confederation of Independent Civil Services Unions headquarters in Madrid, injuring three union employees. The bomb was addressed to the confederation's secretary general. The incident follows similar attempts at Spanish prisons the last several days. No group has claimed responsibility. b (3)

Switzerland: Employee finds bomb planted on grounds of Yugoslav Embassy in Bern. Police safely detonated the device. b (3)

16 March

Argentina: Pamphlet bomb explodes at priest's office in Buenos Aires. The device scattered leaflets bearing "OAD-MRP for National Liberation," which has claimed responsibility for several recent incidents and whose origins remain unknown. b (3)

19 March

Spain: Civil guard is shot and killed in his car while stopped at traffic signal in Durango Vizcaya Province. The victim's wife also was wounded in the attack. ETA may be responsible. b (3)

21 March

West Bank: Municipal building in Beitunia is set on fire, burning the front door and offices on the top floor. b (3)

West Bank: Two firebombs are thrown at home of member of Jordanian parliament in El-Bireh. b (3)

West Bank: Attackers with automatic weapons riddle home of Palestinian newspaper editor in East Jerusalem. The attackers also attempted to burn his cars. b (3)

22 March

Spain: Unknown perpetrators burn US Air Force vehicle in Tudela, Navarra Province, causing minor damage. [redacted] suspect Asemblia Izquierda Tudelana, a small, leftist organization that opposes US and Spanish use of a local gunnery range. [redacted] b3

23 March

Argentina: Explosion occurs at police facility in Floresta neighborhood of Buenos Aires, causing slight damage. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

Argentina: Pamphlet bomb explodes at intersection in Buenos Aires, causing no damage. OAS-MRP for National Liberation was probably responsible. [redacted] b (3)

Chile: Police in Santiago arrest Samuel Robles Reynoso, leader of a Communist Party combat unit. He was charged with perpetrating bomb attacks after officials discovered terrorist paraphernalia at his residence. [redacted] b (3)

Chile: Workers discover explosives cache at two mines in Combarbala, Limari Province. Approximately 200 dynamite sticks, as well as 20 fuses and detonators, were found. [redacted] b (3)

Spain: Bomb explodes outside Ford showroom in Vitoria, causing extensive damage to the building and nearby parked cars. Police suspect a Basque group, Iraultza. [redacted] b (3)

24 March

Chile: Unknown persons explode 400-gram ammonium gelignite bomb at entrance to Bank of Boston in downtown Santiago, causing minimal damage. No group claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

Zimbabwe: Terrorists attack farm near Bulawayo, Matabeleland Province. Twelve men, armed with rifles and axes, assaulted farmworkers, killed livestock, and set the farmhouse ablaze. The raid is the first since the unity agreement endorsed by President Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwean African People's Union (ZAPU), in December 1987. It may have been carried out by opposition members of ZAPU. [redacted] b (3)

26 March

Argentina: Medium-sized bombs explode at two residences in San Miguel de Tucaman, causing considerable damage. Unknown persons targeted the homes of a provincial deputy and a local businessman. [redacted] b (3)

Chile: Police discover a large arms and explosives cache at Caracol Hill in Concepcion. Authorities have linked the bombs, grenades, chemicals, and detonators to Vietnam and say the cache was to be used by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). [redacted] b (3)

Swaziland: Police in Mbabane arrest suspected ANC member and charge him with illegal possession of firearms. The South African was carrying several grenades, ammunition, an AK-47 rifle, and a pistol when arrested. [redacted] b (3)

27 March

Chile: Bomb explodes in Santiago, causing injuries to three persons and substantial damage to five stores. Another bomb attack occurred a few hours later at the *El Mercurio* newspaper building in Valparaiso, causing slight damage. No group has claimed responsibility for either incident. [redacted] b (3)

Spain: Bomb detonates near Santiago Bernabeu football stadium in Madrid. The explosion caused minor damage and injured two persons. Authorities believe ETA is responsible. [redacted] b (3)

28 March

Argentina: Unknown persons firebomb offices of Lanusse Hermanos, a farming firm, in downtown Buenos Aires. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

Botswana–South Africa: Four alleged members of the ANC die during a raid by South African Defense Force (SADF) troops on a residence located in the outskirts of Gaborone. A few days earlier, the SADF killed three ANC members in a clash near the Botswanan–South African border. [redacted] b (3)

Spain: Two bombs explode in Barcelona. The first exploded near a civil guard vehicle, injuring one person. The second occurred outside an electric company, causing a temporary power outage. The Catalan separatist group Terra Lliure claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

29 March

France: Unknown persons fire shots at South African Consulate in Marseille. "Botha, Assassin, SS" was scrawled on nearby vehicles and on front of the Consulate. Authorities link the incident to the assassination of ANC representative Dulcie September in Paris the same day. [redacted] b (3)

Chile: Unknown persons fire a bazooka at electrical installation in Santiago, missing the target but seriously injuring a nearby resident. No group claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

Chile: Unknown persons firebomb two buses in Santiago. No group claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)

30 March

France: Bombs explode at five banks in Marseille, causing minor material damage. The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica claimed responsibility. [redacted] b (3)